

annotated to show any such information that is lacking. The records shall be kept complete and current at all times, and shall be retained by the manufacturer at the place covered by the special tax stamp for the period prescribed in § 17.170.

§ 17.162 Receipt of distilled spirits.

(a) *Distilled spirits received in tank cars, tank trucks, barrels, or drums.* For distilled spirits received in tank cars, tank trucks, barrels, or drums, the manufacturer shall record, with respect to each shipment received—

- (1) The date of receipt;
- (2) The name and address of the person from whom received;
- (3) The serial number or other identification mark (if any) of each tank car, tank truck, barrel, or drum;
- (4) The name of the producer or warehouseman who paid or determined the tax;
- (5) The effective tax rate (if other than the rate prescribed by 26 U.S.C. 5001); and
- (6) The kind, quantity, and proof (or alcohol percentage by volume) of the spirits.

(b) *Distilled spirits received in bottles.* For distilled spirits received in bottles, the manufacturer shall record—

- (1) The date of receipt;
- (2) The name and address of the seller;
- (3) The serial number of each case, if the bottles are received in cases;
- (4) The name of the bottler;
- (5) The effective tax rate (if other than the rate prescribed by 26 U.S.C. 5001); and
- (6) The kind, quantity, and proof (or alcohol percentage by volume) of the spirits.

(c) *Distilled spirits received by pipeline.* For distilled spirits received by pipeline, the manufacturer shall record—

- (1) The date of receipt;
- (2) The name of the producer or warehouseman who paid or determined the tax;
- (3) The effective tax rate (if other than the rate prescribed by 26 U.S.C. 5001); and
- (4) The kind, quantity, and proof (or alcohol percentage by volume) of the spirits.

(d) *Determination of quantity.* At the time of receipt, each manufacturer shall determine (preferably by weight) and record the exact number of proof gallons of distilled spirits received. The amount received in bottles may be determined by the required statements on the labels. The amount received in sealed drums with no evidence of leakage may be determined from the record of shipment, which is required by § 19.780 of this chapter to accompany spirits received from a distilled spirits plant. If spirits are received in a tank car or tank truck, and the result of the manufacturer's gauge of the spirits is within 0.2 percent of the number of proof gallons reported on the record of shipment required by § 19.780, then the number of proof gallons reported on that record may be recorded as the quantity received. Nevertheless, the receiving gauge shall be noted on the record of receipt. If, for any shipment, the amount recorded in the manufacturer's records as the quantity received is greater than the amount shown as taxpaid on the record required by § 19.780, a deduction equivalent to the excess shall be made from the amount of drawback claimed in the manufacturer's claim covering that period. If no claim is filed for that period, then the deduction shall be made in the manufacturer's next claim. Losses in transit that exceed the 0.2 percent limitation provided in this paragraph shall be determined and noted on the record of receipt. Such losses shall not be recorded as distilled spirits received.

(e) *Receipt of imported rum, or spirits from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.* If spirits are received which contain at least 92% rum, and which originate from Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands, the record of receipt shall indicate the place of origin. If rum is received, the record shall indicate whether it is from Puerto Rico, from the U.S. Virgin Islands, imported from other countries, or domestic.

(f) *Shipments from distilled spirits plants.* If spirits are received directly from the distilled spirits plant that paid or determined the tax, the manufacturer shall retain the record of shipment required by § 19.780 of this chapter. To the extent that the information

on that record duplicates the requirements of this section, retention of that record shall satisfy those requirements. If there are differences between the information on the record of shipment and the information required to be recorded by this section, the requirements of this section may be met by appropriate annotations on the record of shipment.

§ 17.163 Evidence of taxpayment of distilled spirits.

(a) *Shipments from distilled spirits plants.* For each shipment of taxpaid spirits from the bonded premises of a distilled spirits plant, the manufacturer shall obtain the record of shipment prepared by the supplier under § 19.780 of this chapter. This record shall be retained with the commercial invoice (if the latter is a separate document) as evidence of taxpayment of the spirits. The record shall show the effective tax rate(s) (if other than the rate prescribed by 26 U.S.C. 5001) applicable to the shipment.

(b) *Purchases from wholesale and retail liquor dealers.* Manufacturers shall obtain commercial invoices or other documentation pertaining to purchases of distilled spirits from wholesale and retail liquor dealers (including such dealership operations when conducted in conjunction with a distilled spirits plant). For spirits other than alcohol, grain spirits, neutral spirits, distilled gin, or straight whisky (as defined in the standards of identity prescribed by § 5.22 of this chapter), the manufacturer of nonbeverage products shall obtain evidence, from the producer or bottler of the spirits, as to the effective tax rate paid thereon.

(c) *Imported spirits.* For imported spirits that were taxpaid through Customs, evidence of such taxpayment (such as Customs Forms 7501 and 7505, receipted to indicate payment of tax, and the certificate of effective tax rate computation, if applicable) shall be secured from the importer and retained by the manufacturer.

(d) *Evidence of effective tax rate.* If the evidence of effective tax rate, required by this section for distilled spirits products that may contain wine or flavors, is not obtained, drawback shall only be allowed based on the lowest ef-

fective tax rate possible for the kind of distilled spirits product used.

§ 17.164 Production record.

(a) *General.* Each manufacturer shall keep a production record for each batch of intermediate product and for each batch of nonbeverage product. The production record shall be an original record made at the time of production by a person (or persons) having actual knowledge thereof. If any product is produced by a continuous process rather than by batches, the production record shall pertain to the total quantity of that product produced during each claim period.

(b) *Information to be shown.* The record shall show the name and formula number of the product, the actual quantities of all ingredients used in the manufacture of the batch (including the proof or alcohol percentage by volume of all spirits), the date when eligible spirits were considered used (see § 17.152), the effective tax rate applicable to those spirits (if other than the rate prescribed by 26 U.S.C. 5001), and the quantity of product produced. The alcohol content of the product shall be shown if a test of alcohol content was made (see paragraph (e) of this section). Usage of eligible and ineligible spirits shall be shown separately. If spirits from Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands, containing at least 92% rum, were used, the record shall indicate their place of origin. If rum was used, the record shall indicate whether it was from Puerto Rico, from the U.S. Virgin Islands, imported from other countries, or domestic. If spirits were recovered, the production record shall so indicate, and the record required by § 17.168 shall be kept. If drawback is claimed on spirits consumed as an essential part of the manufacture of a nonbeverage product, which were not contained in that product at its completion, then the production record shall show the quantity of spirits so consumed in the manufacture of each batch.

(c) *Specificity of information.* The production record shall refer to ingredients by the same names as are used for them in the product's formula. This includes formulas submitted to ATF and formulas contained in the publications